McGILL DAILY

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Protestant teachers reject a "farcical" gov't salary offer

by Malcolm Guy

About 500 Protestant teachers vocally rejected a proposal yesterday to accept a salary offer handed down by the government on Wednesday as a "base from which to negotiate a contract settlement."

Calling the salary offer a "farce," the teachers booed as the proposal was read by Dr. John Simms, chairman of the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (PSBGM), at a public meeting of the board last night.

The teachers are members of the 2600-member Montreal Teachers Association (MTA), a local of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers (PAPT).

The MTA teachers left classrooms at 96 elementary and high schools of the PSBGM one hour early yesterday afternoon to protest the offer and to prepare for the board meeting.

Donald Peacock of the MTA presented a statement to the board which said, "Your working conditions proposal and your salary offer are unacceptable since we are convinced that if implemented they will result in a steady deterioration in the school system as we know it in Montreal."

The salary offer represents a mass salary increase of 31.4 percent above the scale under which teachers were employed during '74-75, according to Simms.

Mike Hatfield, high school vice-president of the MTA said that the offer really affects only two categories of the lowest paid teachers and represents "almost no improvement for teachers in the seven remaining categories who have degrees plus teacher training."

Hatfield said this represents a step forward for low-paid teachers who receive as little as $5,824 from the last contract but still falls far short of an offer that will cover inflation.

"This is such a bad offer, it's so far from our demands," said Hatfield, "that teachers feel it is impossible to use it as a basis for negotiations."

The salary proposal is the first money offer put to Protestant teachers since PAPT was legally forced to begin negotiating last December 11 with its employer board, the Quebec Association of Protestant School Boards (QAPSB). The teachers had been waiting for a salary offer since their contract expired last June 30.

Monique Matza, a McGill graduate and now a teacher at Malcolm Campbell High School, said that teachers have calculated that they require at least a 38 percent raise in order to have the same buying power as in '72-73, when the last contract was negotiated. "I'm earning $8,800, but I'm single and it's not so bad," she said,

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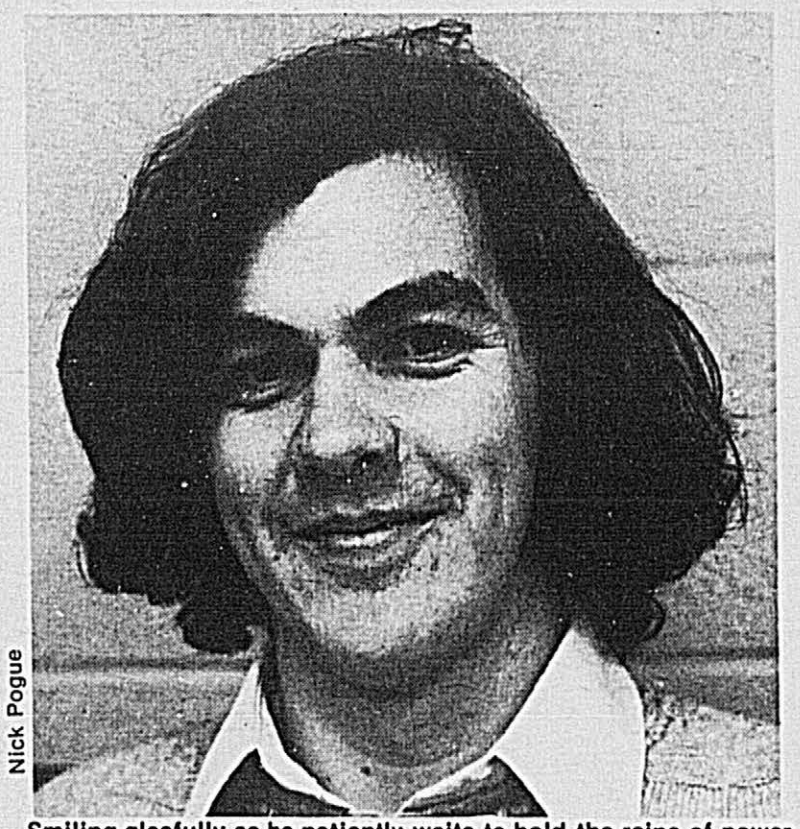

Nick Pogue

Smiling gleefully as he patiently waits to hold the reins of power as next year's Daily editor is Lawrence Black Esq., formerly Daily Managing Editor, and before that, common Daily staff muck. Lawrence "The Man" Black won by acclamation and good looks. Would you oppose those eyes?

Radioactive leaks produce serious health hazards

by Theresa Chruscinski

"Big business has invested a lot of dollars in atomic energy. It is important for them to conserve dollars before life." Sam Lovejoy, student activist and saboteur of the Montague Energy Plant in Massachusetts, spoke on The Atomic Roulette: The Environmental Impact of Nuclear Power at McGill last night.

The documentary film "Lovejoy's Nuclear War" focussed on the protest against the Montague Energy Plant. The latter resulted in sabotage of the plant when Lovejoy loosened the turnbuckle of the tower, which toppled it. Lovejoy was consequently charged with maliciously destroying property.

The protest resulted over the growing concern of citizens with radioactive leaks which would present a serious health hazard to the inhabitants. "Radioactivity cannot be seen. Scientists, as yet, know little of the full implications of background radiation. However, it is known to cause cancer, leukaemia, and birth defects." Protest to the US Atomic Energy Commission proved inadequate and therefore prompted Lovejoy to his action.

Political scientist, Prof. H Zin argued at Lovejoy's trial. "Political machinery are inadequate. The time is ripe for protest by those who feel the issue.Law is not a holy thing. Laws are made by limited people with special interests. It is not a terrrible thing to break the law." Zin pointed to the fact "more violence had been done by people conforming to the law than by disobeying the law." He cited the institutionalization of war as one example.

The Navaho Indian group was found to be a cancer-free culture. Yet, tests indicated

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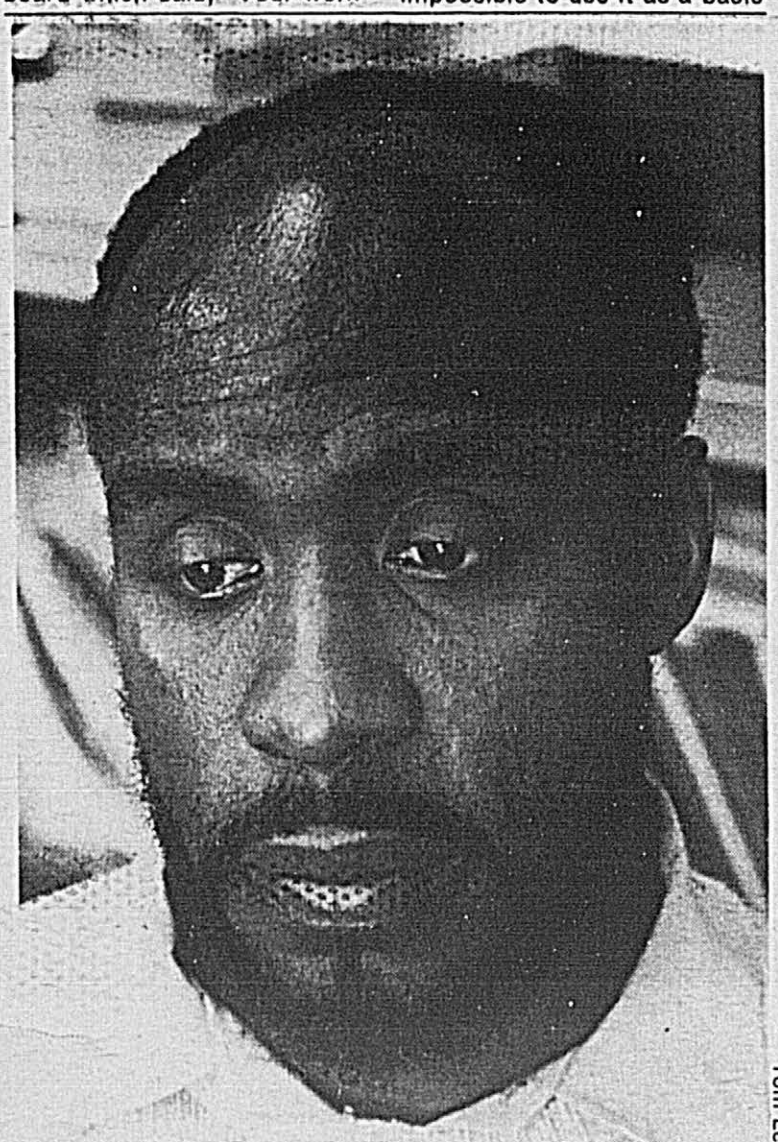


Tom Levitt

The Sir George Williams computer incident six years ago "marked the watershed in perception by the people about the all-'powerful' ", according to Lloyd Best, from the University of the West Indies at Trinidad.

Trinidad upheaval part of a world-wide movement

by Katherine Gutkind

"There has been a revolutionary upheaval in Trinidad and Tobago which is part of a world-wide movement" said economist Lloyd Best of the University of the West Indies, last night at McGill.

Speaking on the "February revolution" in Trinidad and Tobago, he added that "what makes a revolution is a fundamental change in the perception of the people which does not happen overnight."

In Best's opinion, the incident at the Sir George Williams computer centre six years ago, "marked the watershed in perception by the people about the all-'powerful' ".

Although 1970 was a "watershed" year, Best feels that Trinidad's problems have their roots as far back as 1968 when the author Walter Rodney was 'banned' from his native country of Jamaica.

This resulted, according to Best, in a surge of protest movements throughout the West Indies and especially in Trinidad. The protesters, for the first time, Best claims, were an agglomeration of blue and white collar workers and trade unionists.

In Trinidad the effect was turbulent. "There was a systematic breakdown of all institutions—of political parties. There was a struggle between African and Indian parties. It emerged as a Black power revolt versus a Black government. "The evidence was there that all the expressions of the people were those of trying to find their tongue."

After five years of psychological torture the negative phase came to an end. With the negative phase "we had the experience of strategic choices," Best explained. Five years of futile agitation had sorted out the minds of the people. They began to realize that the people do not have control of the state machine and that "you cannot huff and puff and blow these things down."

continued on page 2

The Omani people struggle and win over imperialism

by Marc Cassini

"The Hour of Liberation Has Struck", a film by Hanni Srour, announced that "the Peoples' Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) has freed 95 percent of the southern Omani province of Dhofar from American and British imperialism and exploitation with a revolution that began in 1965 with only seven rifles."

The film was projected at McGill yesterday afternoon and its producer, Srour, is a Lebanese woman who spent two months with the PFLO.

The Omani revolutionary force intends to expand its liberating influence to the north of the country which is presently well protected by three British military bases.

Because of its strategic geographical location and its abundant natural resources, notably oil, Oman has been subjected to foreign domination sinced the close of the 18th century.

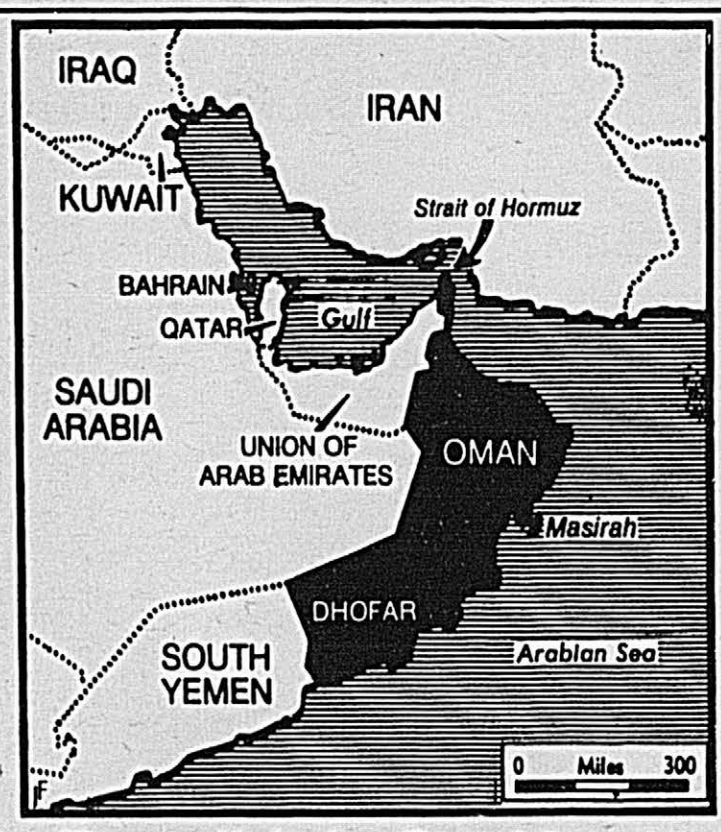
The film, and a circular distributed before the presentation, asserted that "colonialist domination and oppression of the Omani people dates back to 1798 when British forces invaded Oman. Throughout the 19th century, British colonialism increasingly tightened its stranglehold on the economy of Oman with the complicity of the local reactionary regimes."

The circular claims that 85 percent of the Oman oil company, Petroleum Development Oman Ltd., is controlled by Royal Dutch Shell and that The British Bank of the Middle East is the official banker for the Omani state.

With the wane of Britain as a foreign power after World War II, the US stepped into Oman and with the British instituted what the film labelled "the Nixon Doctrine", which calls for the maintenance of imperialistic domination with the cooperation of local regimes.

The film (whose Arabic was translated into English subtitles) argued that "in 1971 the British-American alliance granted sham independence to Oman, while the newly empowered Quabus regime was answerable to the foreign powers." According to the film, Quabus was educated at Sandhurst Military Academy in England.

By 1969, however, most of Dhofar and its 250,000 peasant population had been liberated by the PFLO. One fundamental change the revolutionary force has effected is the emancipation of women.



One fifteen-year-old female member of the movement who was filmed and interviewed by Srour said that "the revolution can achieve nothing unless women are liberated. This not only includes the abolition of foreign domination," she added, "but also a reassessment of the role of women in tribal life, which is equally oppressive."

According to the film, the PFLO has also significantly improved the agricultural output of Dhofar which was never able to develop during the period of Anglo-American imperialism. Inland, where water is scarce, irrigation is now more efficient. In 1971, Dhofar's first water pump was built by the PFLO. Water used to be private property but is now available for public use.

The revolution made great strides, according to the film, in bettering medical facilities. In the early 1970's, when malaria and trachoma were reaching epidemic proportions, the PFLO founded primitive medical tents which have reduced fatalities.

By far the most far-reaching result of the revolution is the institution of educational centres in Dhofar. In 1970, its first school was established in which 400 children learn to read and write. The film graphically illustrated how the Omani children shape administrative policy by being permitted to criticize the institution. "Educators intend to oust tribal selfishness with the two-fold hope of creating a scientific socialist society and expanding revolutionary gains."

Best...

continued from page 1

"You have to have an organization that can take hold of the state apparatus," Best explained. The options are becoming less numerous and clearer.

The first would be "an old regime in a new phase," as Best termed it. "A benevolent dictatorship (Dr. Williams, present Trinidad Prime Minister) run by a series of private task forces."

A "new variance of the old regime" would be represented by the People's National Movement which held office for nine months in January, 1956. According to Best, this would be impossible to achieve now.

The tactics of pressure groups, the oldest in the colonial experience, is not used in Trinidad. "The problem is not to bring out a large amount of people, but to keep them," Best said. Guerrilla tactics as well as the above option have dwindled since 1973.

The latter option will require education and a concise organization. "Politics is the most difficult of all the arts. If the people wish for something it might cost them time, art, and maybe blood. If this pushes them onto unchartered seas then let it be so."

Best concluded by saying that there "has to be a professional organization to reperesent the people every morning, day, week and year. We have to build these productive forces.

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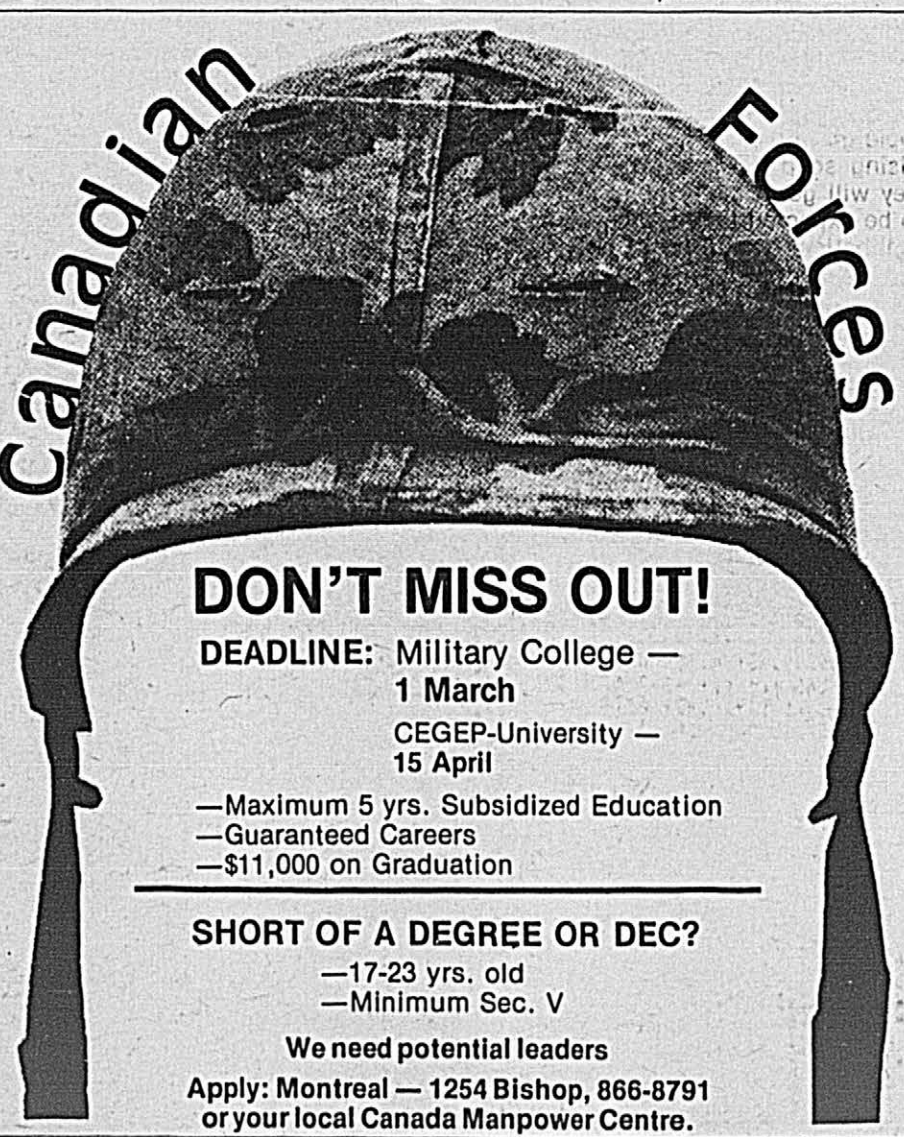

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COMMENT

And debate goes on

Before the Christmas break, when the light at the end of the tenure tunnel was very dim indeed, Principal Bell made this wry observation in Senate: "I have been informed," he said, "that the resolution of the tenure question is of the utmost urgency. This opinion seems to be held by everyone except members of Senate."

A voice from the back, not to be out-wryed, said, "that's because they're all tenured."

This is not exactly true, but certainly those members of Senate who are not tenured want to be. This helps explain why debate has taken so long. Even as the draft resolutions were passed on to other bodies for preliminary approval, they contained not even an approximate definition of tenure itself. Senators are either too fearful or too modest to suggest why they should become fixtures as permanent as, say, the Founder's Elm.

There is exactly one sentence in the document, which was accepted yesterday as expressing the "sense of Senate," which deals with this question. Paragraph 6 of the Preamble states, "The word 'tenure' means the right not to be dismissed except for cause." The inadequacy of this definition certainly **does** express the sense of Senate. Year in and year out Senate debated the administrative exigencies of various methods of ruling on who should get it, but every attempt to steer discussion toward the problem of what "it" was, ran aground in the bureaucratic fog.

It is interesting and far from coincidental that Senate's other major debate is on sabbaticals. The Committee on Sabbatical Leave Policy is very strong in its insistence that the sabbatical is not a fringe benefit but an integral part of professoring. Their definition of sabbatical, a leave extended to the professor "solely...for the pursuit of scholarship and academic renewal," is certainly on firmer ground than the tenure definition, though not without its problems.

To a layman like myself tenure looks suspiciously like a fringe benefit. One reason why people go into professoring rather than synthesising soap flakes is that if they are good they will get a life appointment. They will also be expected to work less and less.

The sabbatical too looks like a fringe benefit. Whatever high and mighty things one may say about a year's leave at full pay for scholarly pursuits and renewal, it beats working.

But of course they are not benefits. Tenure is a "right not to be dismissed." It is not a right endowed by Our Creator, nor a civil right, nor a basic human right. It is a right accorded to associate or full professors who excel in more than one but not necessarily all of the following areas: scholarship, teaching, and general contributions to the University. This right is granted by a committee of (privileged?) people who have already attained this right.

Sarcasm aside, there is certainly more to tenure than the document expressing the "sense of Senate" lets on. Last semester Principal Bell asked Senate to clarify what it meant by tenure. Is it a form of job security or a way of maintaining and improving the educational standards of McGill, or what? He never received an answer.

The sabbatical discussions appear to be suffering from the same sorts of problems. The Committee recommended that professors cease all consulting work while on sabbatical. Senate did not agree on the grounds that much consulting work is scholarly. It might be arguable that some professors should spend their sabbatical years teaching at McGill to make up for all the time they spend consulting during the school year.

It is significant that while Senate accepts the "not fringe benefits" view, its debates on tenure and sabbaticals are on a par with labour negotiations. In the case of the former the most recent sticking point was the composition of the tenure Committee that would rule on the individual cases. The broad grounds for the granting or denying of tenure caused little stir, and even the "up-or-out" provision was accepted as a practical necessity.

Sabbatic leaves are currently hung up on strictly bread and butter issues. So far Senate has taken the view that colleagues should be entitled to as much as they would make if they were teaching, even if their teaching salaries are normally augmented by outside work. The whole problem of the leave's officially approved "sole justification" has been paid small heed, except by members of the Committee itself.

In other words, Senate builds monuments to the small matters and huge soap bubbles to the larger ones. In this way Senate is very much in the British Parliamentary tradition. The notion that there will always be a McGill, however, is not so firm a foundation as it once was. One day Senate will have to erect a monument to a major issue. It would be ironic though unsurprising if the monument were a mausoleum.

—George Kopp

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Malcolm Stone

Support grows for axed info man

by Larry Black

The University Information Officer at Concordia University, Malcolm Stone, has been fired after 10 years of employment "because of certain aspects of his character", according to one administration spokesperson.

The **Georgian**, the student publication at the Sir George Williams campus reported that Stone is receiving growing support from students, faculty and the Montreal-area media. Their petition, which has been circulating around the Sir George campus, has already more than 2000 signatures.

The elimination of Stone's position, Director of Information, was given as the original reason for his dismissal. Sources within the University, however, indicate Stone was probably dismissed because of his open criticism of the Concordia Administration's decision earlier this year to grant "developer" David Azrieli an honorary degree.

Other supporters cited his unconventional opinions about public relations and information. According to the Georgian, "Stone believes the news belongs to the public and not to an administrative clique at Concordia University information officers are traditionally "discreet" mouthpieces for bland Administration non-news.

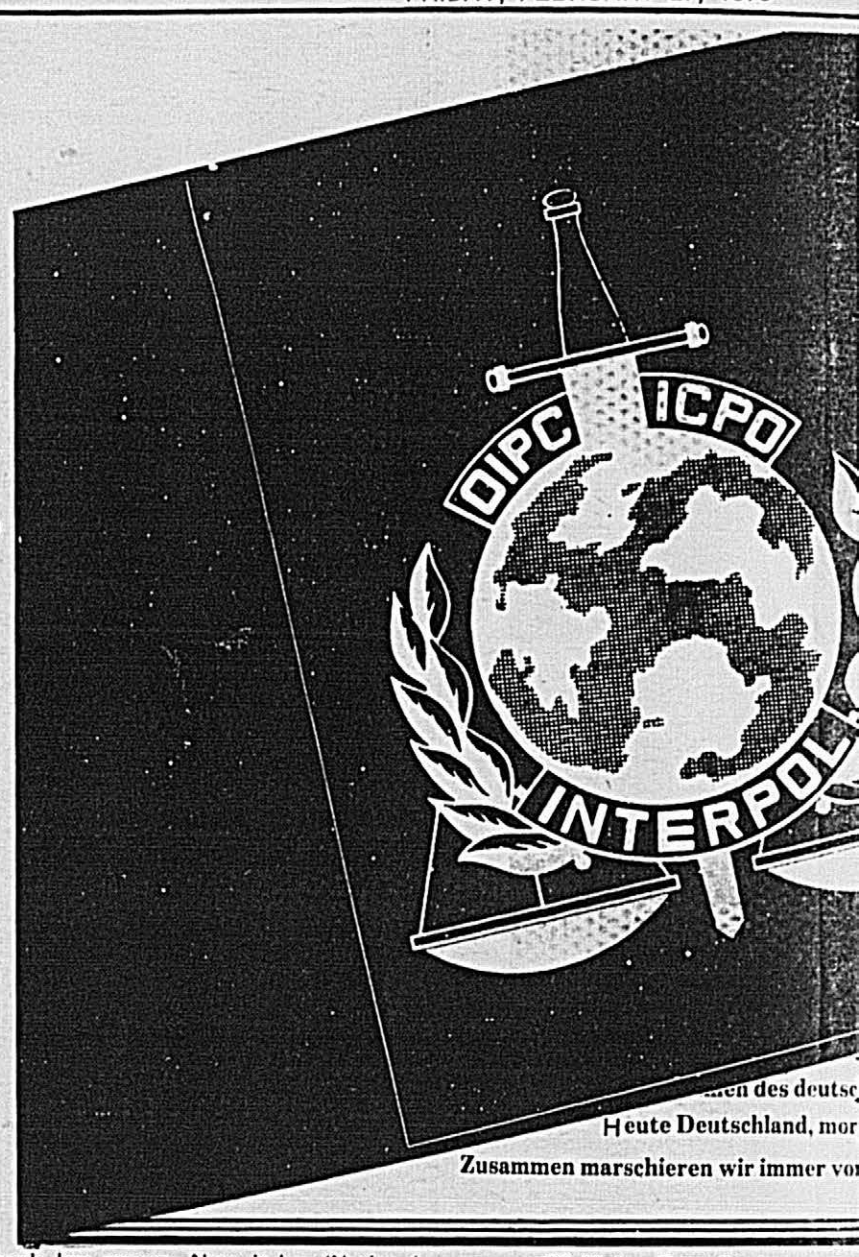
General media support for Stone has been favourable. Glen Alen of **Maclean's** magazine commented that "he was one of the few information officers who enhanced the image of his institution while still telling the truth". In spite of such remarks, the Montreal Star has adopted a 'hands off' attitude towards the affair.

According to the **Georgian**, the University presently runs a number of ads in the **Star**, and this possibly has affected the paper's position on the dismissal.

Although Rector John O'Brien of Concordia feels "the piddling" amount spent in the Star would have little effect on the paper's editorial policy, he did concede that the ties between the **Star** editors and Concordia administrators might "counterbalance" the **Star**'s ties with the city's media.

hits and guts by giovanni gray

Opening the dossier ON Interpol



This article appeared originally in the Manitoban, the student journal of the University of Manitoba.

The police of the world have a little kingdom of their own: it has no court above it — it is controlled by no government.

Supposedly, this kingdom is regulated in its actions by a charter, devised by those who first established it. The charter is often broken, regularly and knowingly.

The kingdom exists to supply data to police forces across the world concerning criminal activities. Data so circulated is often misleading, slanted and knowingly false.

The kingdom is supra-national, over and above the police of member countries. It follows its own concepts and purposes, is answerable to no one, but its own self-perpetuating heirarchy.

The kingdom is listed in international directories: it appears just before the International Lawn Tennis Association.

It is called the International Criminal Police Organization — INTERPOL for short.

In CANADA, The Interpol office — the 'National Central Bureau', is located with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In Great Britain, The NCB falls with Scotland Yard in London. In Australia, it's located in the big, newish building that houses Melbourne's City police: and so on across the world, as top police run not only their own National network, but have also a finger in the Interpol pie.

And when that pie is opened...

The International Criminal Police Organization, known as Interpol, has hosted many conferences in its 50 year history.

None, however, has had the impact of one hosted in their offices on January 20, 1942. On that day, sixteen officials, several of them chiefs of police gathered comfortably in Interpol's headquarters in Wannsee, a well-to-do suburb of Berlin, Nazi Germany.

They met to discuss a new type of criminal: Jews. And the topic of their discussions was how to implement 'The Final Solution'.

On the urging of Himmler, the group had been called together by SS general Reinhard Heydrich. Brandy was served as plans for the 'holocaust' were laid out. Adolph Eichmann was there, soon to assume a responsibility for the task — and unaware he would one day be hanged by Israel as a result.

A mere four hours later, the meeting ended with a luncheon, and 16 Nazis left Interpol's warm offices and trudged into the German cold, the fate of 6 million Jews decided.

The Kingdom

Today, from the top of their seven-storey building in Saint Cloud, Paris, the officials of Interpol can look casually across the gleaming Seine River and beyond. Wannsee is behind them, forgotten by many, unknown to some.

Over the years, the network has grown. Now it has 'National Central Bureaus' (NCB's) located in 114 member nations. Interpol sits immune, not under the control of any government, or even the United Nations. It has quietly gained a measure of acceptance and power few have realized and, until recently, none have questioned.

Founded in 1923, Interpol has worked hard to establish its 'credentials' as a bona fide international organization. Its literature often cites its 'consultant' status with the United Nations, and it often repeats, in official histories and handouts, its stated purpose which is to assist in the capture of criminals who have escaped beyond the jurisdictional reach of member countries. To this end, it energetically gathers data on millions of people, but as a private organization operating under a quasi-governmental umbrella which it has skilfully erected, there are no regulations as to the use or abuse of these files.

Police Policies

The structure of Interpol lends itself to being used and abused by oppressive state police and intelligence networks around the world. One such abuse, just four years after its alleged 'rebirth' following World War II, occurred in 1950 when, as in 1942, it was used to track down those whose only crime was their desire to be free.

As it is the duty of each Interpol office to provide other offices with 'all possible assistance' it was a small matter for Czechoslovakia, then a member, to utilize the Interpol network to track down refugees fleeing that country. After all, in Czechoslovakia, leaving the country was a crime.

Since 1946, however, there has been one type of criminal that Interpol has steadfastly refused to hunt: the Nazi war criminal.

Citing their 'charter', which prohibits action in areas that are 'predominantly political, racial or religious', Interpol has refused all request for assistance in such areas. The murder of 6 million Jews was considered 'political, racial or religious'.

In 1961, with Eichmann's trial in full swing, Interpol once again turned a deaf ear to the demands of justice. The World Jewish Congress, meeting in Geneva, issued a report charging that 'Interpol's negative attitude had hampered efforts' to bring accused Nazis to trial. Such refusal has, the WJC stated, given 'an unexpected sense of safety' to the wanted killers.

Infiltration

Nazi infiltration of law enforcement agencies is a well-known fact.

As the Nazi empire began to crumble, a great deal of attention was placed by Nazi leaders on escape routes, and this meant getting police cooperation.

SS Major Otto Skorzeny, wh
in Italy and who later
recognized the Nazi post-war
international level, and noted t
these SS escape routes had onl
regularly shuttles from Cairo to
is quoted by William Stevenson
saying, 'A jet is a sealed contai
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legitimate secrecy. The weakne
and entry points. Therefore, we
develop close and friendly relat
police in each locality.'

In West Germany, 297 identi
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Forgotte

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of many of Interpol's activities
and actions taken by its leaders

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and we can have confidence
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cultivated by Interpol's Pros
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labelled 'swag'.

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... claimed that 'One look at the past ... in Interpol's future.' If the past ...choslovakia (1950), and Portugal ...prospect indeed.

...r Yore

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...ar smelling, leather seated Hispano ...iche to Monte Carlo, hotly pursued ...lete with small dark mustaches – ... Interpol detective is likely to be ...th its world headquarters outside ...o maintain an image of effective ...ntly begun to crumble. Behind the ...successfully sought to erase.

Hitler's Tool

For seven years, from 1938-1935, Interpol belonged to Adolf Hitler.

Interpol's files and network proved to be a boon to the Nazis. As each city was taken, commando groups were instructed to gather every police file they could find. Interpol began to 'centralize' beyond its wildest dreams.

On December 8, 1941, notice was given to member countries that Interpol was moving to Wannsee, a wealthy suburb of Berlin. Artur Nebe, head of the Nazi Kriminalpolizei (KRIPO), was to head it up. Dr. Carlos Zindel, later to play an important role in Interpol's postwar formation, was appointed as 'special counsellor' to Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Gestapo and president of Interpol. The note announced that 'under its new German leadership (Interpol) would be a real centre of criminal police.'

As the Nazi machinery moved into high gear, the 'Jewish problem' required a 'solution'. To that effect, Heydrich called the meeting of top Nazi officials on January 20, 1942, in Interpol's new offices. The 'final solution' was presented during the meeting lasting 4 hours. Lunch was served – drinks were taken – cigars were smoked.

Given the number of Jews, Gypsies and others deemed 'criminal' the matter fell heavily upon KRIPO and other police agencies to handle the roundup and deportation of 6 million to the camps.

While the programme went into effect, Heydrich ordered a new publication on *The International Police Commission and its Work* to be printed. Oscar Dressler, Interpol's Secretary-General since 1924, consented and worked with Heydrich on the book.

After Heydrich's assassination in 1942, Ernst Kaltenbrunner took over and completed the task.

Non-Political

In addition to wars on drugs, prostitution and counterfeiting, Interpol has also declared war in that publication on 'the Gypsy nuisance'.

Credit is given for this entry to 'the Austrian government' who brought it to Interpol's attention: Dressler, the Secretary-General, and most of the Interpol heirarchy were Austrian. Before the Second World War, Interpol was located in Vienna.

Since the extermination of Jews had not become full public knowledge and Gypsies were also one of the targets for the Nazis' 'solution', Interpol's 'war' on them can now be seen in its most sinister aspects. Despite reassurances in the publication that Gypsies were not being attacked *per se*, restrictions were laid down for political rights, no children of school age to travel with them, can only live in designated areas, can have no weapons – and files are to be kept on each one.

Thirty years later, Interpol engaged once again in a war on the 'nomads' of Europe. They were 'hippies' and American youth: old habits are hard to break.

In a language Interpol officials were to voice in the '60's and '70's, Ernst Kaltenbrunner, the new president with the death of Heydrich, wrote to all member nations on July 28, 1943 to assure them that he would 'continue the strictly non-political character of Interpol. Meanwhile the ovens of Dachau, Buchenwald and Treblinka burned into the night.

And in the smoke of their belching chimneys went the worth of Interpol's word.

Rebirth

With the collapse of the Third Reich, the hope of some European police that Nazism was the wave of the future was shattered, and with it, Interpol.

It was left to Florent Louwage of the Belgian Political Police and Harry Soderman of Sweden to gather what was left of Interpol in 1946 and bring the organization back together.

Through the Belgian Embassy, the United States was invited to attend a June conference in Brussels. But Dean Acheson, acting as Secretary of State, was cautious. On May 15 he telegraphed hes Ambassador in Belgium that a decision to attend was 'in abeyance pending advice Justice Department'. 'We assume,' he stated, 'this is the same organization founded Vienna 1923 taken under Nazi domination 1938 and headquarters removed Berlin at which time US ceased relationship.' Acheson asked for 'information, subsequent history, and background of present Belgian sponsorship' of the 'new' Interpol.

On May 17, the Embassy telegraphed Acheson that Norton R. Telford, 'FBI representative in Paris' and later to become an Interpol delegate on J. Edgar Hoover's behalf, had sent a report FBI Washington. Acheson was told that the 'Belgian government is not the sponsoring organization but has merely consented to transmit invitations at request of Belgian and other interested police officials.'

Four days later, Tom Clark, US Attorney General, evidently acting on Telford's report, recommended to the Secretary of State that the US not attend the Brussels conference. 'The majority of the European Police Departments have not yet been sufficiently re-established,' Clark said, adding that 'this confidence has been made on a rather arbitrary basis.'

Hoover Diplomacy

J. Edgar Hoover, however, was engaged in his own private diplomatic relations.

While the State and Justice departments evidently saw no value in Interpol and refused to permit a delegation to attend, Hoover was mysteriously elected vice-president at the 1946 Brussels conference, a position he was to hold until 1950.

Thus when the 1947 invitations went out, the Department of State suddenly had a change of mind. 'It now appears,' Acheson wrote to Clark on May 6, 'that the International Criminal Police Commission has been reconstituted.'

Clark replied on May 26 informing the State Department that '...at the annual meeting of the International Criminal Police Commission in Brussels, Belgium, in 1946, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was elected Vice-President.' Upon his acceptance of this elective post, steps were taken to make the Federal Bureau of Investigation an official member of the Commission.

At the 1947 meeting, Telford was again designated to represent the FBI by Hoover. Without waiting for State Department approval, Clark said that 'Telford has received appropriate instructions from Mr. Hoover to represent that Bureau at the General Assembly.'

US Participation

This was not Hoover's first sojourn with Interpol. As early as 1935 he had been following the organization with direct communications to the organization's officials, Oscar Dressler in particular. Dressler, the Secretary General of Interpol from 1924-1945 was to collaborate the Nazification of Interpol.

For the 1937 convention in London, the Assistant Director of the FBI, W. H. Drane Lester attended on Hoover's behalf. Noting some 'animosity' between some European delegations, Lester later reported that 'Within the next decade, it is very probable that the organization will play an increasingly important part in the detection and apprehension of criminals in Europe...' Lester hardly suspected that 5 years later, on January 20, 1942, the 'final solution' conference would be held at Interpol offices in Wannsee, Germany by Nazi officials.

US participation in Interpol was heavily pushed by European officials. Lester reported to Hoover that they were 'desirous of having the United States become a member regardless of any amount (of dues) contributed.' Interpol officials indicated that should the US join, 'the Commission would be willing to accept any reasonable amount annually.'

Lester recommended that the US join.

A few months later, the bill to join Interpol was submitted by the Attorney General, Homer Cummings. Interpol's 'activities do not in any manner affect diplomatic relations or political matters, Cummings wrote, 'but are restricted solely to the exchange of information relative to technical and scientific methods of crime detection and to the exchange of fingerprints and other data concerning International criminals.

By May 24, 1938, the Congress voted to join Interpol.

One year later, Interpol was Nazi dominated and figured in Haydrich's plans for Europe.

Thus both in the pre- and post-war periods, Hoover's prestigious name was sought and gained by Interpol officials. Both times it was done by Nazi sympathisers.

Untainted Leaders

In 1946, Florent Louwage brought the shattered pieces together once again, becoming Interpol's president for years to follow. According to Harry Soderman, the other moving force in Interpol's rebirth, 'he was the only prominent member of the old Commission who had come untainted out of the ordeal and he was now (in 1946) head of the Belgian Political police.'

Captured Nazi war documents (some declassified for the first time) however, tell a different story. Louwadge collaborated with the Nazis as late as June 1944 and is listed in *Internationale Kriminalpolizei'* (the Nazi Interpol magazine) as being on staff. He was also a frequent contributor. Soderman is also mentioned in that magazine.

Thus Interpol's rebirth in 1946, with J. Edgar Hoover as its vice-president for 4 years, was instigated by two men who worked with the Nazis as late as 1944, according to their own documents.

SS 337 259

Almost three decades later, some members of Hitler's SS, fearing prosecution, are still at large. Others returned slowly and quietly to powerful positions once held by their Nazi bosses.

Thus in 1968, on a warm summer day in Tehran, Persia, SS 337259, born Paul Dickopf in 1910, assumed a position first held by his senior in the SS, Reinhard Heydrich. SS 337259 was elected President of Interpol.

Hundreds of law enforcement officers from around the world, including British top police officials, enthusiastically applauded as the former SS officer graciously smiled to the assembly.

Completely bankrupt in 1946, twenty-five years later Interpol owns a new 7-storey building, a large radio station, additional buildings and land with a few million Swiss francs locked away for good measure. 'Frugal management' is the reason, one official cites.

However, those familiar with post-war Nazi activities might speculate differently, based on Interpol's admission that substantial contributions have been made by 3 countries: Venezuela, Brazil and Switzerland. All were made after the ascension and during the reign of SS 337259, Paul Dickopf.

around campus

United Farmworkers

The Student Union cafeteria has decided to continue its support for the United Farm Workers' boycott of Californian grape and lettuce growers. In discussions with UFW supporters earlier this week, cafeteria manager Robert Bonin agreed to buy only UFW-labelled iceberg lettuce. For the past two years, the Union Cafeteria has boycotted non-UFW products.

Although Government supervised, secret ballot elections in the farmworkers' unions are guaranteed by the Agricultural Labour Relations Act (ALRA). However, the State Senate of California has recently rejected an appropriations bill which would have called for this.

Initially, the Californian growers wanted to attach amendments to the UFW-backed appropriations bill which would have weakened the ALRA. One such provision would have extended the time between the filing of a petition for an election and the holding of the election. Such a manoeuvre would have disenfranchised migrant workers and would also have allowed the growers more time with which to pressure the workers.

Having failed to attach these provisos, the growers then lobbied to block the funds to the farmworkers' election board. In this they succeeded. Voting has now ceased and hearings on contested elections have been cancelled.

The growing opposition of the growers to further elections can be largely explained by UFW success in winning farmworkers to their side. UFW victories include such jewels as the largest grower of iceberg lettuce in the world, Interharvest. The UFW has beaten its rival, the Teamsters, at more than thirty ranches in the California region in elections.

Since the voting began in August of last year, many elections have been contested by the UFW on grounds of unfair labour practices. It has charged that UFW sympathizers have been fired and that many workers have been threatened with physical violence or eviction from their homes unless they vote for either the Teamsters or no union at all.

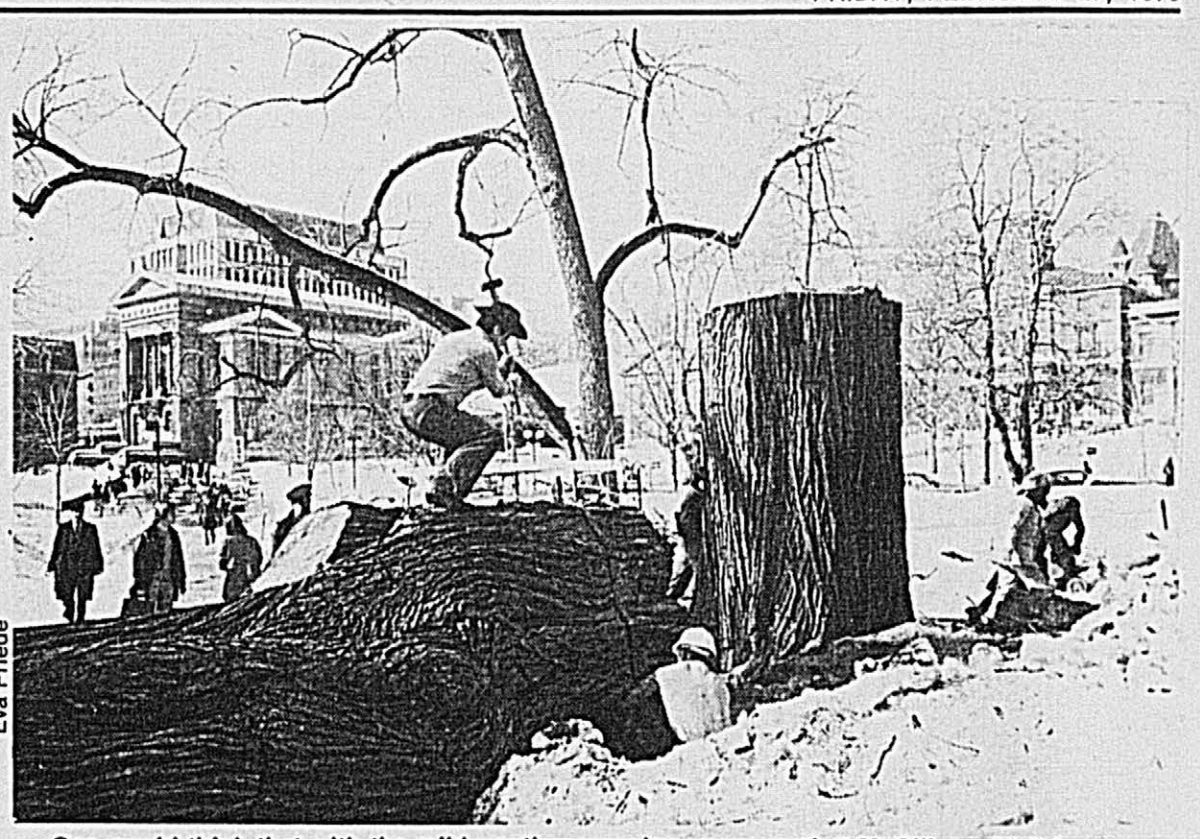
Although the farmworkers are now covered by the ALRA, the UFW is now requesting that the boycott continue in order to pressure the growers into dealing with them as the legitimate representatives of the workers.

The UFW has also launched a boycott against all Sunmaid and Sunsweet products because both these companies spearheaded the drive to stop the emergency funds for the farm workers' elections.

Picketing will take place tomorrow at various stores throughout Montreal in support of the boycott. Supporters are requested to meet at 10 am at Eglise Notre Dame du Très Sainte Sacrement, 514 Mt. Royal est.

Patrick Falvey

Patrick Falvey is a member of the McGill for Farmworkers' Committee.



Eva Friede

One would think that with the mild weather creeping up on us that McGill wouldn't have to resort to refueling their fireplaces. Unfortunately, the classic Founder's Elm, ostensibly planted by Our Founder, James McGill, was the target. Alas McGill, what are you doing to yourself?

Teachers...

continued from page 1

"but married people can't survive on that, and in some cases have to take an extra job."

"The atmosphere in schools is not good at the moment," Matza said, "the government doesn't seem interested in the needs of the students or the teachers."

She said that although some parents at her school were dismayed at the tactics of the teachers in the latest contract dispute, most were willing to view the teachers' demands as legitimate.

Max Polak, chairman of the Central Parent Committee of the Protestant school board, said that most parents support the teachers and are willing to help put pressure on the government.

"We are willing to march to Quebec and the Ministry of Education if necessary," he said. "The teachers have done a good job at informing the public through ads in the papers, for example, and people understand how underpaid our teachers are," Polak said.

Information provided by the MTA shows that a teacher with nine years' experience who received a scale salary of $10,850 last year plus an indexed cost-of-living allowance of 17 percent would have a gross salary of $12,708. Had this teacher decided to work in Newfoundland this year her or his gross salary this April would be $17,002.

Salaries are not the only areas under dispute at the moment. The teachers are also asking for a reduction of work load and a clearer definition of maximum class size. The QAPSB offer gives class size as a ratio of one to twenty-five, for example in elementary school. A PAPT representative said their demands call for the maximum number of students to be stated exactly. He said the ratio system includes many "non-teachers" in its calculation, such as librarians and guidance counsellors and leads to larger class sizes. He stressed that large class size and over-worked teachers reduce teaching effectiveness.

Hatfield said that most teachers feel that harassment such as study sessions and short work stoppages seem to be working and no strike is planned at the moment. "Many teachers saw what happened to the teachers in Toronto," Hatfield said, "where the wage and price controls allowed the government to legislate them back to work after a long strike with little reward."

Matza agreed and said that teachers don't want to hurt students, but said that the Protestant teachers would probably go out with the Common Front if necessary.

Many teachers at the meeting said that they felt that the government wants to save money at the expense of education and put it into other projects. "Every million they save on education is another million they can spend on the bloody Olympics and James Bay," said Hatfield.

Erratum

The news story in Monday's Daily which quoted Tony Thomas as saying that the American press had attempted to blacken the FNLA as being pro-communist, should have referred to the MPLA which, although supported by Soviet arms, has never disavowed a partiality to western investment.

Lovejoy...

continued from page 1

that within a short period of time working in a uranium deposit, native people of Arizona developed cancer. Fifty people out of a hundred Navaho Indians who worked there, died.

In a discussion that ensued following the film, Lovejoy stressed the fact that "50 per cent of our energy is being wasted. We really don't need nuclear energy." Lovejoy saw solar and wind energy among alternatives to nuclear energy. "There is more energy than is being admitted" continued Lovejoy. Government statistics in the US are essentially those produced by the corporation, he said.

John Gofman of the Canadian Coalition for Nuclear Responsibility pointed to an Ontario Royal Commission Inquiry in Uranium mining. It was found that "over 450 Miners in Ontario are dying from silicosis and lung cancer as a result of inhaling dust particles and radioactive gases in the mines."

today

Savoy Society:
Rehearsal at 9:30 am Saturday in Union Ballroom. Attendance vital.

Attention Drama Students:
The English Literature Association is holding a meeting to discuss necessary changes in the Drama Programme. Today 1—3 pm in the E.L.A. Office, Arts B-20. All students interested in the Drama Programme are urged to attend but particularly those in 1st and 2nd year. This is your chance to get involved in determining the direction of the Programme. For further information, 392-4483.

Cyan Line:
The **final** deadline for submissions for the next issue is March 1. Absolutely no submissions will be accepted after this date. Please drop submissions in our mailbox, Porter's Office, Arts Building. Info: Kathryn Esplin, 270-2060.

Arts & Crafts:
Gardner Hall Residence Art Room. Sunday 7—9 pm. Learn batik, hand-weaving, sculpture, tie-dye, macramé. Open to all. Some materials provided.

Faculty concert:
McGill Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Plawutsky conducting. Works by Cardy and Schubert. 1 pm, Pollack Hall. Free adm.

Arts and Science students Important notice:
TODAY is the **last day** to pick up your **verification letter** at Student Affairs, Dawson Hall from 9 am to 5 pm.

P.S.A.:
Prof. Arnold Beichman, U. of Mass., Boston, speaks on "Media Influence in U.S. Politics—Who will Guard the Guardians?" 12 noon, Leacock 26.

Gay McGill:
Office and library open today 2 to 5 pm. All interested folks are welcome to drop by Union B-41 or phone 392-8917 to talk, read or just visit.

Women's Union:
All those interested in learning how to operate a Press, instruction will be given in the Women's Union Rm. 457-8 of the Union, tomorrow and next Sat. (March 6) from 9 am to 12 noon. Bring rubber gloves.

MOC Skis It:
Tickets on sale today for Mont Tremblant ski trip Sunday with MOC. Price $11.50 MOC members, $12.50 non-members. Available Union Box Office. Further info call Amy 849-9639 or Chris 849-0671.

Department of Classics:
Seminar: Prof. Thaniel of University of Toronto will lecture in English in the field of modern Greek literature. "The View of the Classical World in Seferis' Dokimes" at 4:30, Leacock Council Room 820. Tea will be served at 4 pm.

McGill Chinese Students' Society:
CHORAL GROUP: Normal Practice, 8:00 pm Strathcona music bldg., (Sherbrooke & University) Rm C 412. All are welcome. Refreshments.

NEW CONCERT PLACE
presents
JAZZ FESTIVAL
One week
April 5 to 11 5 bands
Restaurant open, fully licensed
286 Ste. Catherine W.
Call for reservation: 861-0657, 844-6028.
Metro station Place des Arts:
between Bleury & Jeanne Mance.

CLASSIFIEDS

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — $3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all other — $6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word [even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization].

WANTED

Does your family have room for an EXCHANGE STUDENT from Washington State this spring or summer? University students need homes. $40 per week. For information call Kaye 353-5046.

JOBS

Earn money at your convenience. Top commission paid for soliciting car simonizing. For information, call 733-9539 after 8 p.m.

PHOTOGRAPHER needs inexperienced MODELS—$5 per hr. Call 937-6877 from 10 am-2 pm.

FOR SALE

Knee-length brown ARGENTINE LEATHER COAT [sheepskin lined], medium size, never worn, good quality—$90—call Pablo: 844-6875 after 1 pm.

CHAIRS, TABLES [side] & a COUCH. Take them off my hands for a song. 849-2080.

HOUSING

SUBLET May-August [dates negotiable]. Large 3½, Cote des Neiges area, furnished, private entrance, waterbed. Reasonable, pleasant. 737-3160.

SUBLET 2½ on Lorne Ave, Castle Lorne Apts, $195, equipped, unfurnished; also 2½ on Prince Arthur—$175 furnished. 843-3585.

TYPING

EXPERT typing on Executive Electric. Call Theresa 9 to 5 at 392-8902; evenings and weekends at 288-5496. Multilingual.

Experienced secretary will type papers, reports IMMEDIATELY day or eves, 487-9177.

Lecture notes, term papers, resumes, same day service. 733-3272.

LOST

Valuable RED NOTEBOOK in Redpath or McLennan on Friday. Please call Marie 288-7347.

ENTERTAINMENT

GAY DANCES Tuesday thru Sunday, 291 Mount Royal West, 9 pm-3 am. Admission free.

McGill Film Society: Wed. 8:00 pm. THE ISLAND, L-132, 50 cents. Friday 7 & 9:30 IKIRU, L-132, 75 cents. Saturday 7 & 9:30 YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN, L-132, 75 cents.

Live MUSIC. Residence jazz ensemble with ERNIE NELSON. Saturday night, 9 pm.-1 am., 3915 Univeristy St., Molson Hall Residence. All are welcome—small donation—coffee & cakes & candlelight.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

MISCELLANEOUS

Moving? Ex-graduate student with trucks—the professionals in Montreal—lowest rates—insured—Tim 481-6385

GAY JEWISH FRIENDS meet Fridays—call 482-7358 eves or write P.O. Box 1176, Station 'A', Mtl., Que. Coming out is easier with friends! Shalom.

NEW CONCERT PLACE
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C'est SI Beautiful!
Winter Garden
Feb. 27, 28 at 9 pm.
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Bring your favorite Jazz Record
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Tel. 861-0657 844-6028

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United Artists
PARISIEN [Cinema-2] 12:30, 2:40, 4:55, 7:05, 9:20, SATURDAY, LATE SHOW AT 11.30,
LAVAL [Cinema-3] NIGHTLY 6:55 & 9:10, SATURDAY & SUNDAY 12:05, 2:20, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10, SATURDAY LATE SHOW AT 11:25
cinemas LE PARISIEN 5
480 ST. CATHERINE W. 866-3856
CINEMAS Laval 5
CENTRE LAVAL 688-7776

Journalism
We need 6 people of faith, courage and intelligence to help expand our western Canadian news magazine.
The Company of the Cross, an Anglican religious community which runs a general weekly news magazine at Edmonton, Canada, is seeking 6 new members, men or women, married or single, as reporters, writers and ad salespeople to enable us to extend the magazine to other cities. Company members require a decisive and reasoned religious conviction. Their income consists only of living essentials plus a very small cash allowance. Experience is not essential. A willingness to work hard to learn the necessities of the news and publishing industry is very essential. For further information write The Minister, Company of the Cross, 2304 Millbourne Road W., Edmonton, Alberta T6K 1R1, or call Christ Anglican Church at 288-6421, Montreal.

Campus Happenings

Brought to you by LABATT'S Brewery daily from 6-10 am. on CKGM
For SPECIAL EVENTS contact Jim McCarthy at 366-5050

- Today: MCF presents **"HEIRBORN"** at Redpath Hall, 8 pm., $1.
- Tomorrow: **Women's Athletics Badminton Invitational Tournament**, Currie Gym, 9 am., free.
- Sunday, Feb. 29: Harpo Fellini Productions present 2 **"Carry On" films** at BMH, 7 pm., 75 cents.
- Monday, Mar. 1: **Faculty of Music Jazz Improvisation Class concert**, 555 Sherbrooke W., Rm. C-310, 8:30 pm.
- Tuesday, Mar. 2: McGill Young Alumni presents **"Getting Along Together"**, Leacock 820, 8 pm., free.
- Wednesday, Mar. 3: **Poetry Workshop**, 7 pm., McConnell Hall.
- **Yearbook photos are now being taken.** For info, contact Old McGill office in the Union.
- **Nominations for A.S.U.S. executive for next year & U1 & U2 reps till Dec. 31** are being accepted till Friday, March 5.

Athletics Recreational Facilities

Open on Saturday: 8 am.-6 pm.
Sunday: 11 am.-4 pm.

Enjoy yourself...

A Time for Questions to be Answered

Highlights of main sessions during weekend encounter with Judaism
Friday, Feb. 27 — Sunday, Feb. 29

Time	Session	Location
Fri., Feb. 27 5:30 pm.	Joy Service	6405 Westbury (corner Plamondon)
9 pm.	Keynote: Rabbi M. Friedman Rendezvous with Pragmatic Spirituality.	"
Sat., Feb. 28 10 am.	Communication — today! through prayer	"
3 pm.	Science & Torah — 2 approaches to a single reality: Dr. J. Brawer	"
8:30 pm.	A Philosophical approach to Judaism	Chabad House, 3429 Peel (near Sherbrooke)
11:30 pm.	Farbrengen Dr. I. Block: Women of Today — Who are you? Rabbi M. Friedman: Sensitivity Session	"
Sun., Feb. 29	Brunch	"

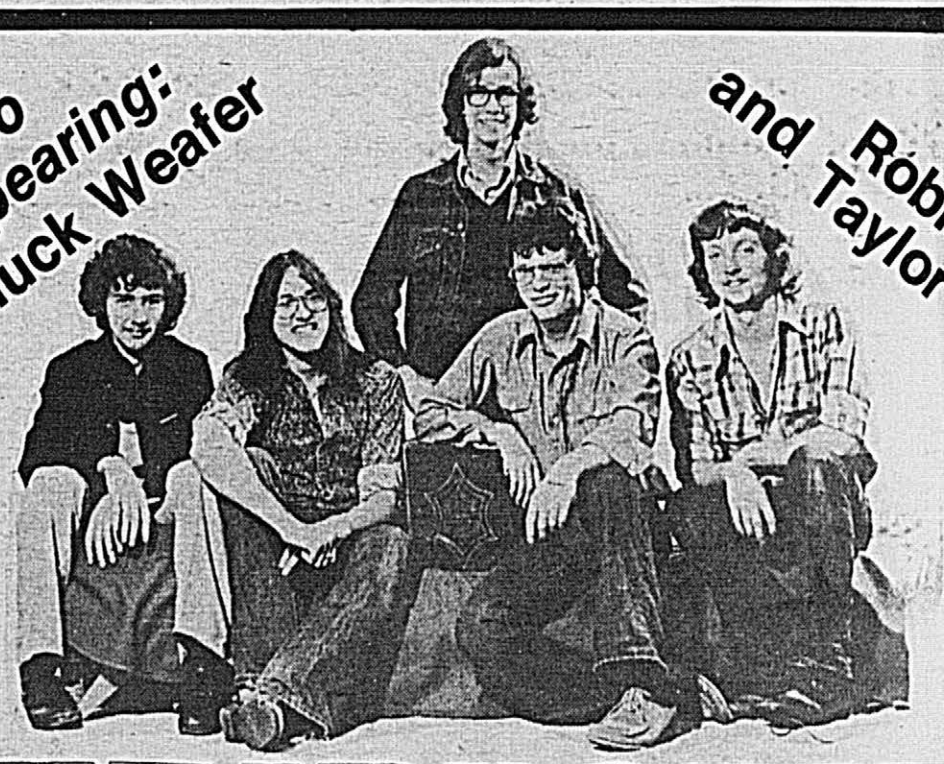
Accommodations can still be made for the entire weekend. However, if you can't make the entire program, drop in to any of the sessions!
CHABAD HOUSE, 3429 Peel St.
842-6616, 341-5216

McGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY
麥基尔大學中國同學會

Nominations are hereby called for the following positions in the MCSS executive for the term 76-77.

- President
- Internal Vice-President
- External Vice-President
- Secretary
- Treasurer
- Chairman of Social Committee
- Chairman of Sports Committee
- Chairman of Cultural Committee
- Publication Director
- Publicity Officer

Nomination forms must contain the following statement:
"We, the undersigned members, nominate.....for the position of.....for the term of....."
Nomination sheets must be signed by 20 full-members for the position of President and by 15 full-members for all other positions, together with their printed names, year, faculty and membership numbers.
Deadline for nominations is **March 12, 1976 at 5 pm.**
Submit all nominations in person to Henry Wong, the Chief Returning Officer, at Room 236, Otto Maass Chemistry Building.
Only those recognized as full-members prior to **March 5, 1976** will be eligible to vote in the upcoming General Election.



HEIRBORN

TONIGHT at Redpath Hall, 8pm

$1.00 Available at the door and at McGill Christian Fellowship Booktable & Meetings

McGill Christian Fellowship
Tues. 1-2 pm., Newman Center, 3484 Peel
Prayer Daily 8:30 am., Union 307

McGill Film Society

Tonight
IKIRU
7 & 9:30

/

Saturday
YOUNG FRANKENSTEIN
L-132

75 cents